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## CENSUS RESULTS.

BY

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INTERSTATE MIGRATION.—The native population of the United States, in 1900, was 65,843,302. Of these, 13,863,651 were living in States different from those in which they were born. This is 18.2 per cent. of the total population of the country, and 21.3 per cent. of the native population of the country. In other words, of the native population more than one person in five had left his State of birth.

If to this number we add that of the foreign-born, namely, 10,460,085, we find that of the total population no fewer than 24,323,736 have moved either from the State or country of birth. This is very nearly one-third of the population of the United States. These figures bring out in strong relief the amazing mobility of the people of this country. Our States are comparable in area with the countries of Europe, and if these figures be compared with the corresponding ones in Europe, it will be found that our mobility is in the ratio of probably ten to one as compared with theirs. Of course, the conditions are not parallel, inasmuch as a movement from one country to another of Europe involves a change of allegiance, and in many cases of language, both of which are obstacles to freedom of movement.

Examining the figures of interstate migration by States, many curious and interesting phenomena are disclosed. The extent to which some of the older States have contributed to the peopling of the newer ones is very large. Illinois has sent out over one million of her sons; Ohio more than one million one hundred thousand, and New York more than one million three hundred thousand. Pennsylvania has sent out nearly one million, and many States have sent out over half a million each. Expressed in terms of the proportion which the number of emigrants bears to the total population of a State (which is perhaps a fairer way of expressing the situation, inasmuch as it takes account of the population of the State), we see that Delaware, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Virginia have each sent out more than thirty per cent. Indeed, Vermont holds the highest rank in this regard, since her emigrants are nearly one-half her present population. The number of States in

which this percentage ranges between 20 and 30 is eight, while in most of the other States the proportion of emigrants exceeded ten per cent.

On the other hand, we find certain States receiving native emigrants in enormous numbers. Illinois received nearly a million; Missouri, 855,000; Texas, 838,000; New York, 534,000, and Ohio, 508,000. Expressing the number of native emigrants in terms of the percentage of the present total population of the State, we find that in Idaho, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wyoming, more than one-half of the present total population were born in other States, and in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and South Dakota, more than 30 per cent. were born in other States.

The net result of this movement of population is in some States a gain, and in others a loss, most of those in the eastern part of the country having lost, and most of those in the west having gained, although this rule does not hold good in all cases. In New England the three States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have lost as a net result of the migrations of the native-born. They have not received from other States as many people as have gone out from them. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, on the other hand, there has been a gain, and, in the first two, a considerable gain. New Jersey, farther south, has also gained; and this gain is doubtless due to development of the manufacturing industry, which has enabled these States not only to hold their sons, but to attract the sons of other States. New York, Pennsylvania, and all the southern States as far as Mississippi, with the exception of West Virginia and Florida, have suffered net losses, and in some cases very large losses, by interstate migration. In West Virginia the development of the coal-mining industry has doubtless enabled it to hold its own, while in Florida the prevalence of frontier conditions has had the same effect. Of these States, Virginia is the heaviest loser, the net result to her being a loss of no fewer than 455,422. She has sent out of her sons to aid in peopling other States 589,692, and has received from other States 134,270.

The States in the Upper Mississippi Valley, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri have sustained net losses, while Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana, and all the States west to the Pacific coast have made gains. The net losses of some of these States are very great, as New York has lost 666,000; Ohio, 612,000; Kentucky, 335,000. On the other hand, the gains of some States

are enormous. California has gained 364,000; Kansas, 422,000; Oklahoma, 309,000, and Texas the enormous total of 629,000.

Adding together the number born in each State and still remaining there, and the number born in the State who have migrated from it, we obtain the total number of persons in the country who were born in each State, wherever living at the time of the census. The proportion of those remaining in the State and those who have left it is significant of the economic conditions of the State. The average proportion of migration to the total native population is a little over one-fifth, or 21 per cent., and we may assume that within five per cent. of this average the conditions do not differ greatly from those of the average of the country, and we may therefore consider only those States which depart more widely than this from the mean. Those States which have a low percentage of migration are Arizona and Texas with 9 per cent.; California, Florida, and Louisiana with 10 per cent.; New Mexico with 12 per cent.; Oklahoma and West Virginia with 14 per cent. Most of these will be recognized as frontier States. Florida falls in this category, as the southern half of the peninsula is almost unsettled, and settlement is pushing south gradually year by year. West Virginia is holding her sons because of the development of coal-mining within her borders. Louisiana is a peculiar case. In large part it is settled by a sedentary population of French origin; it contains also a large city with rapidly-increasing commerce.

At the other end of the scale we find Illinois, Indiana, and Virginia with 26 per cent. of migration; Maine and Ohio with 28 per cent.; Delaware and Iowa with 30; Kansas with 32; New Hampshire with 34; Wyoming with 35; Vermont with 41; and Nevada with 44 per cent. Among these States we find three different causes operating for the large emigration. The small States lose greatly in proportion, simply because of the size. One has to travel a less distance to get out of Delaware, New Hampshire, or Vermont than from larger States. Again, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois we have States which are quite fully populated for the prevailing industry—that of agriculture. They are States which are ripe for an industrial change from agriculture to manufactures, and in all of them that change is going on, but is in different states of progress in different States, and meantime these States are unable to hold their sons, who go forth to new and fresher fields. In Kansas the economic conditions have been much the same, but from a different cause. Settlement spread rapidly in the late 80's over the western

part of the State, induced by a series of seasons of heavy rainfall. Subsequent droughts depopulated the country and scattered settlers far and wide.

The excesses of emigration in Wyoming and Nevada are due, perhaps, merely to the restless character of their settlers; and in the latter State there is another element—the partial failure of the mines, which has resulted in an absolute reduction of its population.

The drain of native population from the northeastern States has been, in part at least, made up by foreign immigration; but the southern States have received no foreign immigration, and the drain upon them has been made up, when made up at all, only by natural increase.

**FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION.**—The population of the United States in 1900 which was of foreign birth numbered 10,356,644, being 13.7 per cent. of the total population. The proportion was smaller than in 1890 by 1 per cent., owing, doubtless, to the diminishing immigration and the return of immigrants, on account of the prevailing depression in business.

The countries which have contributed most largely to the foreign element are as follows, with the number from each:

Germany.....	2,666,990
Ireland.....	1,618,567
Canada and Newfoundland.....	1,181,255
England, Scotland and Wales (Great Britain)..	1,169,626
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.....	1,064,309
Italy.....	484,207
Russia.....	424,096
Poland.....	383,510
Austria.....	276,249
Bohemia.....	156,991
Hungary.....	145,802
China.....	81,827

The above figures, together with those of former censuses, show that great changes are going on in the constitution of the foreign-born element of our population. We have statistics of each census since 1850. At that time the Irish formed the principal element, constituting not less than 42.85 per cent. of the total foreign element. This proportion has steadily diminished for half a century, until now the Irish form only 15.62 of the foreign-born element. In 1850 the Germans were second, with 26 per cent., and in 1860 they increased to 31 per cent., and held a proportion of about 30

until the last census, when their proportion has diminished to 25.75 per cent. The third element was the British, including natives of England, Scotland, and Wales, which in 1850 formed 16.89 per cent., or about one-sixth of the foreign-born element. That proportion has diminished quite steadily, until in 1900 it was only 11.29 per cent. Thus these three, the largest elements in 1850, have all diminished proportionately. The next element of magnitude was the natives of Canada, which formed in 1850 6.58 per cent., and now form 11.45 per cent.

In 1850 there were no other nationalities represented in any considerable number. The natives of Scandinavia — Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—formed less than 1 per cent., and they now form a trifle over 10 per cent., having increased continuously during the half-century. The Russians were very few in number, but now number over 4 per cent. Hungary was not represented at all, but now has 1.4 per cent., and Bohemia, which is first represented in 1870, now has 1.5 per cent. The Poles first appeared in the census of 1860, with a fraction of 1 per cent., and they now have 3.7 per cent. The Italians in 1850 formed .16 of 1 per cent., but have increased steadily, and in recent years quite rapidly, forming in 1900 4.67 per cent.; and the Chinese, whose numbers were absolutely trifling in 1850, increased up to 1880, when they formed 1.56 per cent., and since then, owing to the Exclusion Act, they have diminished, thus demonstrating its efficiency.

Thus the Russians, Huns, Poles, and Italians, collectively, which fifty years ago were present in this country only in trifling numbers, have increased until now they form 13.86 per cent., or about one in seven of the entire foreign element; while the British, Irish, and Germans, which half a century ago formed not less than 86 per cent. of the foreign-born population, now constitute only a trifle over half of it.